

**POMRIL.**  
PURE NON-ALCOHOLIC  
APPLE JUICE  
Invaluable for Stomach and  
Diabetes.  
Per doz. quarts.....\$7.25  
Per doz. pints.....4.65  
**H. PRICE & CO.,**  
12, Queen's Road Central.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

**ITALIAN VERMOUTH**  
The only Reliable Brand is  
**MARTINI ROSSI**  
SUCCESSORS  
**MARTINI SOLA & CO.**  
AGENTS—  
**H. PRICE & CO.,**  
12, Queen's Road Central

No. 14,498 號捌十玖百肆千肆萬壹第 日叁十月捌年十叁總光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1904. 肆拜禮 號式十式月玖年肆零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS A FIRST-RATE PREPARATION.

IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN  
IRRITATION AND PRODUCES A  
SOOTHED, QUIET FEELING.

## A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER  
& CO.'S

PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN

NET

**SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.**  
Blend  
Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.**

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

**OLD  
BLEND  
WHISKY.**

The Brand of the

**OLD**

COACHING DAYS

Price Per 1 Doz. Bot. \$14.00

" 1 Flasks 8.00

" 1 " 5.00

" 2 Gallon Jar 14.00

[a2183]

## VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM

We are Sole Agents for the following—  
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and  
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American  
Machines in the Market, always on View and  
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-  
HAND MACHINES of various makes,  
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.  
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARTS,  
RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC  
TYRES AND BALL BEARINGS THROUGH-  
OUT. Everything in the trade always kept in  
Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in  
all branches of the business. Re-enamelling a  
speciality.  
**H. S. ABDULLA,**  
43 & 34A, Queen's Road East.  
60a

JUST ESTABLISHED:  
(Telephone No. 467.)

## WING SUN & CO.,

No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Premises Formerly Occupied by Messrs.  
C. J. Gump & Co.)

HIGH-CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.  
SHIRT & WAISTMAKERS.  
Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Prices Very Moderate.

New Showing: Latest Fashion Suitings,  
New Stock of Ties, Straw Hats, Felt Hats,  
Panamas, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.  
Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1904. [1912]

## CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.

Special Rates for Tourists.  
Launch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

## CARLTON HOUSE.

10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

## FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Cool Rooms, Elaborately Furnished. Com-  
fort of Residents and the Cuisine a specialty.

For terms apply—

**B. F. HOWARD,**  
Lessee and Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [1621]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

**SUPERB OLD COGNAC,**  
\$23.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above:

**IMPERIAL BRANDY**

\$12.00 PER CASE.

**THE ELITE OF WHISKY—**  
THE "PAIL MAIL."

\$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

**C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL  
BLEND WHISKY,**

\$11.00 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

**C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT**  
\$21 PER DOZ.

This Fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.  
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.

**DOURO PORT,**

\$15.00 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

**AMOROSO SHERRY,**

\$20 PER DOZ.

**LA-TORRE SHERRY,**

\$17.00 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste

**BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—**  
D.O.M.,

\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.

\$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.



We have Just Landed a Few Cases of Champagne in QUARTER  
Bottles suitable for invalids.

**LANSON VIN. 1898.**

Price.....\$15. Per Dozen.

Telephone No. 75.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904. [a35]

## E. C. WILKS & CO.

CONSULTING MARINE AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

MARINE AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

SHIP-DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION.

ENGINES, PUMPS AND ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER FOR FACTORIES.

POWER INSTALLATIONS, &c.

MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR WORK, &c.

Agents for Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & SON'S ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Agents for H. W. JOHN'S ASBESTOS GOODS.

Cable Address "MARINEWORK," Hongkong.

Telephone No. 355.

12, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong.

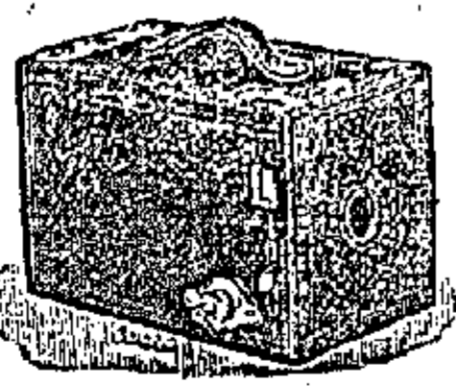
Hongkong, 24th August, 1904. [a1153]

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING

AND PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.



GOOD WORK,

PROMPT

RETURN.

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN

AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

## LONG, HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Same Premises as Messrs. A. J. Cheo).

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a38]

## ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

LARGE STOCK

OF

**LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL**

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1904. [a333]

## KELLY & WALSH, LD.

LES CONTES DROUATQUES DE BALZAC

800 Dessins ..... \$4.50

By SNARE OF LOVE, by A. W. March-

mont ..... 1.75

THE KISS OF THE ENEMY, by Headon Hill

DOROTHEA, by MARTENS MARTENS ..... 1.75

THE SLACKING OF THE SWORD, by Mrs.

Hugh Fraser ..... 1.75

INCOMPARABLE BELLAIR, by A. BRIE

Cardle ..... 1.75

MISTER MARINE'S LEGAL GUIDE, by

A. Saunders ..... 9.00

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOUL, by T. J.

Hudson ..... 4.70

RADIUM AND OTHER RADIO-ACTIVE

ELEMENTS, by Leonard and Willis

THE GEOGRAPHY OF COMMERCE, by S.

Trotter ..... 4.50

THE CARE OF A HOUSE: SUGGESTIONS

TO HOUSEHOLDERS, LANDLORDS

AND OTHERS, by T. M. Clark ..... 5.75

WAR-SHIPS, A TEXT BOOK ON CON-  
STRUCTION STABILITY, PROTECTION,

&c., by E. L. Atwood, R.N., &c. .... 9.00

THE WONDERFUL CENTURY: THE AGE

OF NEW IDEAS IN SCIENCE AND

INVENTION, by A. R. Wallace ..... 3.00

BRITISH INDUSTRIES, A SERIES OF

REVIEWS FOR BUSINESS MEN AND

STUDENTS, by W. J. Ashley ..... 5.00

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT, by T. F.

Moran ..... 4.50

THE OLD RIDDLE AND THE NEWEST

ANSWER, by J. Gerard ..... 4.50

HOW TO DO BUSINESS, AS BUSINESS IS

DONE IN GREAT COMMERCIAL

CENTRES, by S. Eaton ..... 4.50

UP-TO-DATE

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW PLANT, NEW TYPE.

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN

SUPERVISION.

BOOK-BINDING

IN ANY STYLE, AT LOWEST

PRICES.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMPS

MADE TO ANY DESIGN.

VISITING CARDS

FROM COPPERPLATE OR LETTER-

PRESS.

ESTIMATES FREE.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"WALK OVER" BOOTS

AMERICAN MAKE.

BLACK. BROWN. WHITE.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1904. [a4a]

## W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

War-Ships: A Text Book, by Atwood... \$9.00

Seaf's Stamp Album; New Edition... 18.00

Later Magic, by Hoffmann... 3.90

Racquets, Tennis and Squash, by Miles... 3.90

Life of Sir John Fowler, by Mackie... 8.50

Birds, Beasts, and Fishes of the Norfolk

Broad-land, by Emerson... 6.50

Naval Administrations 1827-1892, by Sir

John Beiggs... 6.00

My Relations with Carlyle, by Froude... 1.50

Pitcher in Paradise, by "Swears"... 2.00

Mr. Spence's Sporting Tour; Illustrations

by Lerch... 2.80

Windsor Castle, by Ainsworth; Illus-

trated... 2.80

Tower of London, by Ainsworth; Illus-

trated... 2.80

Hurdy Andy, by Lover; Illustrated... 2.80

National Sports of Great Britain; Colored

Illustrations... 2.80

Handley Cross, by Surtees; Illustrated

... 2.80

Unrivalled Atlas, by Keith Johnston... 2.80

Things Chinese, by Dyer Ball... 10.00

Nyria, by Mrs. Campbell Praed... 1.75

Under the Rose, by Isham... 1.75

Sir Christopher, by Goodwin... 1.75

The Channings, by Mrs. Henry Wood... 0.45

The Lost Square, by Meade... 0.45

Really and Truly, by Amies 1800-1900... 2.80

The Bunkum Book: A Topsy-turvy Tale

Royal Academy Pictures, Vol. 1904... 3.90

A Bachelor in Arcady, by Sutcliffe... 1.75

BADMINTON SETS. TENNIS SETS.

NAVY CUT AND THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES.

THE BEST BRANDS OF EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTES.

TENNIS GOODS. CRICKET SETS.

BLACK AND BROWN BOOTS AND SHOES.

(Best English Make)

[a23]

## NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.  
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY  
AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

EDM. JOHANNSEN OR SIEMSEN & CO.

[a3a]

## TIRED WHEN YOU GET UP?

Do you get out of bed in the morning feeling "all played out," dull headache, no appetite,  
no energy?

**WATKINS' IRON TONIC**

A simple tonic that will make all the difference in the world in the way you feel. It will  
stimulate your liver, tone up your system, give you an appetite. You need only take it a short  
time before you will get up in the morning with a clear head, a pure sweet breath, and feeling  
like work.

## WATKINS LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATKINS BUILDING.

## THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.,

LONDON

ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.

W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION

Apply to—

SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

## INSURANCE

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

(ESTABLISHED 1825.)

Funds nearly

£11,000,000.

BEFORE assuming elsewhere compare the  
Standard's rates with those of other  
Companies.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,

Agents.

## HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing

Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms.

Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for

Hotel Residents.

Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.

Private and Special Dining Rooms.

European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European

Matron in attendance.

Ladies' Cloak Room.

Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.

Bedroom Accommodation—11 rooms.

Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans

in Rooms, if required.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

## INTIMATION

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS, &C.

RECOMMENDED

## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

A reliable and efficacious remedy.

## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

For the Bath, Toilet and Household.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

## WATSON'S CARBOLIC SOAPS.

Recommended by the Medical Profession.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

131

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.  
Liber's  
P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CH.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1904.

Few things are more remarkable than the different aspects in which the course of trade in the Far East presents itself to different minds according to whether the point of view is taken from a commercial or merely trader's stand. More especially is this the case with regard to Japan. Nothing is more common than to hear that the trade of Japan is, as far as at least as British interests are concerned, "ruined"; nothing to the student of statistics seems clearer than that trade is continually on the increase. Both are probably true, and the explanation is to be sought in the difference of the point of view adopted by each. Seen from the position of the local trader it is quite true that the trade of to-day is by no means so profitable as in the good old times, when a very large share was centred in the hands of British merchants on the spot; and probably fewer actual residents can now find a profitable living in the seaports; but in the view which presents itself to the British producer as most natural—and more especially to the British shipowner—the trade has been ominously satisfactory. So far the case would seem to be readily understandable, yet the reviewer who would go deeper into the matter would discover things which are hardly reconcilable with either. In 1893 the value of imports from Great Britain, which had been steadily rising from year to year, stood at 28 million yen; in 1897-98 it had grown at a bound to an average for the two years of 64 millions; in the next four years it had declined to less than 49 millions. Such extraordinary fluctuations surely denoted some unwelcome disturbance. The causes of this had been long at work. When Japan was first opened to foreign intercourse a large amount of gold was in circulation, and gold was

valued, weight for weight, at under twelve to one. As elsewhere, the ratio even then stood at about twenty to one, and silver was continually falling in the markets of the world; the natural consequence was a continual drain of the more valuable metal. The result was practically national bankruptcy; which was staved off for the time by enormous issues of paper money. At last notes became a drug on the market, and fell to a discount of some sixty per cent. With the perseverance characteristic of the nation, the statesmen of the day threw themselves into the task of restoring the credit of their country. They knew little of international finance, and made many blunders; but they persevered, and gradually affairs began to mend. Then a few saw that without a gold currency the country could not stand alongside Europe, and, cost what it might, they determined to alter the entire system. In 1897, after the successful issue of the war with China, but against a strong opposition, the Currency Bill was passed. It had been foreseen that a large import of gold was necessary, so the Government contracted a large loan, and we find some seventy million yen in gold imported. The change in the currency was effected; but an unexpected result followed; the old silver coinage called in was partly reissued in subsidiary pieces, but more than half, some 48 million yen, were sent over to China and there disposed of as bullion. The people were, however, by no means disposed to accept the gold coins, and an immediate efflux took place. This took the shape of enormous purchases of foreign goods, apparently without much regard to quality, with the result that in the two years 1897-98 the excess in value of imports over exports rose to the sum of 168 million yen. The new specie currency practically disappeared, and was almost absolutely replaced by paper. This increase of imported goods was by no means confined to Great Britain, and we find it shared in almost greater proportion with Germany, Belgium and the United States. Of these the two last have continued to maintain the advantage gained, Germany showing some slight disposition to slacken. But the sudden disappearance of gold, and as sudden influx of foreign commodities of every description, had other effects, the end of which is not yet apparent, and one of the chief of these was the stimulus given to home manufacture. It was evident that the strain on the finances of the country implied by the enormous excess of imports could not long be maintained, and with characteristic energy the Japanese applied themselves to producing similar goods at home. Japan had always been an industrious country, and during her long isolation had contrived to supply her wants from home sources; she was therefore no novice in the task, and set to it with characteristic energy. The change, not yet completed, is one of the most remarkable on record. In 1893, for example, her exports to China had been under 24 million yen; in ten years they had grown to 95 millions. Although China was the chief customer, she was followed closely by others. During the ten years her exports to the United States trebled from 27 to nearly 83 millions, and with Europe her exports of silk, raw and manufactured, developed in almost similar proportion.

The outcome of all this is that Japan is herself determined to become a potent factor in the commerce of the world, and is by no means prepared to sit still while others appropriate the entire profits of her trade. Seen from the narrow field of view of the mere local merchant, this is a very reprehensible course to take, and so we have been treated almost ad nauseam to stories of the ruin of trade. Already we hear these narrow-minded prophets crying out against Japan's intention of clearing Manchuria from the paralysis of Russian occupation. True, they tell us Japan will increase the trade, but what is that to us? We can make more money out of our petty dealings with the Russians, who being no traders themselves put all the pickings in our way. This is of course not the proper nor the international way to look at the subject. Great Britain as a nation palpably made more out of the trade of 1903, amounting to 50 million yen in value, than she did in 1893 out of an annual export to Japan of twenty-eight million yen. But we have to take a still wider purview to comprehend the real advantage to the nation. Ten years ago the imports of Japan from India amounted to under 8 million yen, in 1903 they amounted to close on seventy. Did Britain herself derive no benefit from the enormous sum of money thus thrown into her great dependency's lap? This is the way in which these fluctuations of trade must be viewed by the economist. The

individual may make more perquisites out of the petty barter trade of an aboriginal continent; the nation finds infinitely more profit in the commerce of a progressive colony. Each is right from his own point of view, but each point of view is not equally profitable to the nation at large.

Yesterday's plague return: nil.

The Chinese gunboats *Kieong Yek*, *Chan Tang* and *Chan To* have arrived from Canton.

The first examination of candidates for pilots' certificates will be held next Tuesday.

The American Line, a unit of the Shipping Trust, is now carrying passengers from Liverpool to Philadelphia for 39/-.

Home papers report that Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to issue a fourth challenge for the America Cup.

The number of recruits for the Volunteer Reserve Corps now amounts to about 100. Arrangements are being made for forming a band.

H.M. cruiser *Tribune* has annexed Aves Island, and has hoisted the British flag there. Aves Island is a small barren islet in the east of the Caribbean Sea, 140 miles west of Dominica.The record generally is a fairly satisfactory return, and evinces the continued prosperity of the port. That is how the *L. & C. Express* speaks of the Hongkong Blue Book for last year.

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Asiatic Fleet is offering ten thousand marks to anyone discovering the missing attaché, Lieut. Gilgenheim, who left Port Arthur in a junk.

A private letter from Newchwang received in Peking stated news had reached that port to the effect that Kuropatkin was seriously wounded in the battle of Lianyung. The Japanese at Newchwang were celebrating the victory, says the *P. & T. Times*.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Chantry Trust is of opinion (says the report) that too exclusive preference has been given to pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy. The trustees of the bequest (for purchasing pictures for the nation) were mostly R.A.s.

A New York correspondent states that the largest and most important naval station in the Western hemisphere is to be established at Panama by the United States. In this fact lies the significance of the dispute between the New Republic and the United States in regard to the canal zone.

In Hongkong, the "arrest break" has been favouring umbrellas of late. At Shanghai, according to the *Mercury*, there seems to be a mania for foreign hats among the lower class of natives. Pilfering is practised in divers ways, but hardly in a more annoying form than in the annexing of one's hat from the stand in the hall.

Among local improvements at Wanchow may be noted, says Mr. Mortimore in his report for 1903, the establishment of a soap factory at Wanchow by a Chinese who obtained the necessary knowledge in Japan, and of a small factory at Tai Chow, where towels are made after Japanese style from yarn manufactured by the Ningpo cotton mills. Owing to the comparative cheapness of both products they are obtaining a ready market.

Further correspondence relating to Chinese labour in the Transvaal is officially published. In one place Lord Milner says to the Colonial Secretary: "It is, of course, needless to add that no permanent economic results are to be expected from one, or even several, shipments of this size. But I consider that the experiment has so far been sufficiently satisfactory to justify our making every effort to secure a steady stream of indentured labourers from the same source."

While giving evidence in a civil case before Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, a Chinese witness was asked in examination where his wife was. "In the country," he replied. Then he was asked if he knew a woman sitting in Court, and he answered that he did; she was his sister-in-law. The Judge asked the woman where her husband was, whereupon she pointed to the man in the witness-box and said he was her husband. The lying husband was sent to prison for 21 days for perjury.

A happy guess, or prophecy, however it is regarded, was made by a Home paper last month. Part of it says: "General Kuropatkin will be defeated at Lianyung or somewhere between that and Mukden. The defeat will either be a disastrous rout or will consist of a series of defeats followed by constant retreats, according as General Kuroki succeeds in effectually cutting off his retreat or not, and Mukden will fall into the Japanese hands. In either case the remnants of the Russian army will continue the retreat northwards to Harbin."

Credit for the conception of the most daring of Sir William Garstin's proposals—that to cut a new Channel for the Nile for a distance of 210 miles—is due to Mr. John Stuart Derosford, C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Irrigation, India, to whom Sir William acknowledges his indebtedness. Mr. Derosford has thirty-seven years' experience to guide him, having joined the Indian Public Works Department in 1867, five years before Sir W. Garstin entered the same department. As Chief Engineer in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and also in the Punjab, he has been very largely concerned with irrigation projects.

A V.R.C. scratch four-oar race, for which five teams have entered, takes place on the 15th of next month.

A coolie employed at the Quarry Bay Shipyard died at hospital from injuries said to be received at the yard. An inquest has not yet been held.

A meeting of those who have sent in their names for the Hongkong Volunteer Association, H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan presiding, will be held at the City Hall to-morrow at 5.30 p.m.

Our attention has been called to the number of street hydrants that the P.W.D. allow to run, wasting water. If a private individual is discovered to be thus wasting water, a prosecution follows.

Shareholders in the Steam Waterboat Company and Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meetings which are to take place to-day at 12 noon and 12.15 p.m. respectively.

Reports from South Africa show that the Chinese coolie labour is satisfying the mine-owners, who say the Chinese are far superior to the Kafirs. In the Johannesburg district the opening for some 900 whites of the wandering class is gradually closing, but these will not be displaced altogether, though they will never become useful workers.

The anti-kissing crusade at Atlantic City still continues. Several couples were caught at it on the beach recently, and a man who thought it a convenient time and place for embracing his wife was fined £2, being told that he should set a better example. Policemen now keep watch on the bathers to see that the law against kissing on the beach is respected.

From Ningpo news comes that permission has been obtained from the Taotai at that place for the installation of a large electric lighting plant which will supply 4,000 lights. A company has been floated and half the capital of 100,000 taels is represented by the International Commercial Co. and the other half by Chinese. The building is already in course of erection, and the machinery, which is of the latest pattern, and furnished by the New York Import and Export Company, is on the way out. The whole work, it is expected, will be completed in about four months.

We have received the "Report of Proceedings" for 1903-4, of the Royal Colonial Institute, edited by the secretary, and issued in strong cloth binding, by the Institute. The book contains papers on "Malaya in India and the Colonies," "Queensland," "Our Fiscal System," "Fijians and their firewalking," "Australia," "Ceylon," "East Africa," "Canadian Questions," "Federation and the Mercantile Marine," "West African Railways," "The Sudan," and "Newfoundland," &amp;c. &amp;c., with reports of the subsequent discussions. There are also records of meetings, reports, lists of members' names, indexes, &amp;c., of interest to members. The present volume contains nothing of immediate local interest.

Some humorous stories are being told about the Scottish Church crisis. A correspondent of the *Scotsman* tells how a Scottish gentleman was engaged in the hopeless endeavour to explain to an English lady the distinctions between the Free and the United Free Kirk. A sportsmanlike man came to the rescue. "A friend of mine who had a shooting in Ross-shire," said the new convert, "asked the same question that the lady has asked of his gamekeeper, who was a great light in one of the kirks. 'What,' he said, 'is the difference between the Free and the United Free?' After some long palaver from the keeper, he said, 'John, give me the actual difference in a simple form.' 'Well, sir,' said John, 'if you want it plainly, it is this, we'll all be saved and they'll all be d—d.'"

At the request of the International Postal Telegraph and Telephone Clerks' Christian Association, which has met half the cost, the Bible Society's agent at Shanghai has distributed a thousand Chinese Bibles and Testaments among postal clerks in China. With every book, which was done up and addressed separately, a letter was enclosed in English and Chinese, stating that "the post office clerks and postmen of Great Britain and Ireland feel towards you a warm and brotherly spirit. We would ask you to read this book, and we desire to point you through its pages to Jesus our Saviour." Already a number of most interesting letters have been received from some of the recipients of these books, including most appreciative acknowledgments from Confucian scholars and others. The majority of the clerks in the Imperial Post Office have gone through the Anglo-Chinese school, and are amongst the more intelligent men of China.

Mr. Johnson, Light-house keeper, has made a rough sketch of a fish "seen near Gap Rock on the 8th instant at 10 a.m." He describes the animal as yellow, with large, irregular, black splashes. As seen, twenty yards from the Rock, and about two feet below the surface, it appeared to be very flat in shape, the plane of the tail being parallel with the surface. It seemed to be about nine feet long, a foot broad across the shoulder, and had six side fins, about nine inches long. There was no dorsal fin. After loitering in one place for about a quarter of an hour, it swam away westwards. Careful as the observation seems to have been, we do not think naturalists need record a new species, or baskers fear sharks. We cannot help being struck, however, by the resemblance of the local variety to *Polyodon spatula*, the "spoonbill sturgeon," referred to by naturalists as found in the Mississippi valley. That has four prominent side fins and the horizontal tail.

The French cruiser *Decartes*, to replace the *Pascal* in the Far East, commissioned at Toulon, was to leave about Sept. 1, escorting a flotilla to Saigon and Madagascar. The flotilla includes two new destroyers, the *Sabre* and *Eranique*, which have just completed their trials at Toulon. These two boats and six first-class boats are intended for the mobile defence at Saigon. Four other first-class boats intended for Diego Suarez will be detached from the flotilla at Jibuti, and will proceed to Madagascar under the escort of the *Infanterie*. The cruiser transport *Foudre*, which has just returned from Saigon, will take on board two submarines and some vedette torpedo-boats. There will thus be in 1905 a respectable mobile defence at Saigon.

Our method of spelling "Roshitlini" we derived from Brasseur's "Naval Annual." There were so many different forms that we were glad to follow some definite authority. A correspondent writes to *The Times* approving the spelling "Roshitlini" for the name of the destroyer, in preference to the spellings "Roshitlini" and "Roshitlini." The last spelling is probably due, he says, to the influence of French transliteration of Russian names, as the French transliterate Russian *sk* by French *ch*. Some Englishmen probably have imagined that the *ch* in "Roshitlini" had the value of *ch* in the word "church," and hence may have arisen the spelling "Roshitlini." The Russian name signifies "decided," "resolute." The ship is not so large as the Russian *t.b.d.*'s last sent out to the Far East. These are each 350 tons with engines of 6,000 h.p.; while the displacement of the *Roshitlini* is only 220 tons, and her engines 3,800 h.p. With regard to the spelling of the name of the admiral who was killed by a shell on board the *Crogonitch*, the Russian form is Vitgeft, which in its turn probably represents the Russian transliteration of the German name Witteft. The Russians always transliterate German *ö* or *oe* by *e*; thus of the name "Goethe," the Russians make "Gete." With regard to the transliteration of the other letters in "Witgeft," there being no *v*, no *h*, and no *f* in Russian, the Russians have represented those three letters by *y*, *g*, and *ph*, and thus arrived at "Vitgeft."

## WATER POLO.

At the V.R.C. pond, Kowloon, a water-polo match was last evening played between the only two teams entered in the Royal Garrison Artillery Water Polo Cup competition. It was 80th Co. v. 78th Co. The 80th Co. was represented by Gunners Longman (capt.), Lazenby, Medham, Sewell, Penny, Fisher and Powell (goal); while those who played for the 78th Co. were Gunners Sheahan (capt.), Mooney, Downie, McDonald, Carmichael, Kinsella and Doyle (goal). The 80th Co. won by 5-0. A return match will be played on Saturday.

## THE FORTHCOMING GYMKHANA.

There has not been regular galloping, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the heavy nature of the course. The pony that shows most promise so far is Mr. G. C. C. Master's Grafton; yesterday morning, on a very heavy course, he did the 11-mile in less than three minutes, finishing very strongly. Considering that the course was under water, and that it also had a sweating hood, the performance must be considered a good one. No ponies have yet started to practice for the hurdle race, as the hurdles are not yet up. The distance handicap promises to be a very amusing event, as anything may enter—horses, ponies, mules and donkeys. Already a great variety of animals have been seen on the course, presumably training. A mule, a donkey, and two small ponies, the breed of which would be hard to decide, are amongst the bunch. One of the latter could certainly trace its ancestors back to the donkey. Regarding the Challenge Cup, Desert King seems to be going very strongly, as also is Ca Canny. The race should be between these two. The 3-furlong flat race is a very open affair. Any pony that gets away with the lead ought to win it.

## CARBINE COMPETITIONS.

The Left Half No. 2 Company H.K.V.A. commence their winter Carbine Competitions at Taihang Range this week. The first two meetings will be of a preliminary nature, to enable the Committee to classify the members and adjust the handicaps.

A circular has been issued to the members setting forth the regulations for the competitions. Several prizes are offered for competition, and one of the company officers has also intimated his intention to present a spoon to each man who shoots for the subdivision which obtains the highest aggregate in the preliminary shoots.

This ought to encourage a large attendance at the range, and the officers, and N.C.O.'s hope that the members will muster as strong as possible. A large number of new men have joined this company since the commencement of the present drill season, and several of these ought to be heard of during the coming season in connection with the company's marksmanship.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 21st at 11.30 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in the neighbourhood of Formosa Channel and fallen, also slightly, at all other stations.  
The greatest pressure lies over N. China and the least in the Pacific, eastward of Formosa. Gradients are moderate on the China Coast, and moderate N.E. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate E. to N.E. winds in the northern part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate E. to N.E. winds, fine.

## THE WAR.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

### FURTHER BOOTY.

Tokyo, 20th September.  
General Kuroki reports that he captured 200 tons of coal and 6,250 metres of trolley rails.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

### WAR CORRESPONDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, 19th September.  
In consequence of the recent friction between the Military authorities, Foreign Attachés, and Correspondents, General Yamagata has telegraphed to Marshal Oyama hoping that so long as military secrecy is not infringed, they will be treated with frank and candid consideration.

### INTERNATIONAL AMENITY.

LONDON, 19th September.  
The *Times* says that in spite of *démarchés* there is good reason to believe in the general accuracy of its statements regarding a Russo-German understanding.

### RUSSIAN REAR-GUARDS AT WORK.

LONDON, 19th September.  
General Kuropatkin reports that Generals Reckenkamf and Samsonoff are conducting important reconnaissances, and there has been fairly heavy fighting with numerous casualties.

### THE GALLANT TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Tokyo, 14th September.  
At the battle of Lianyung, the Twentieth Regiment was the most daring. The commander of the regiment, as well as the commanders of all the battalions of the regiment, were either killed or wounded. A captain took command of the regiment and stormed the enemy's deploying line and dashed into the enemy's forts and captured the same amidst cheers and "Banzai," which daring feat cost the regiment 1,200 officers and men killed and wounded.

### HONGKONG "TERRIBLY INSANITARY."

On the third reading of the Appropriation Bill in the House of Commons last month, Mr. Weir, in giving a long list of grievances, called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the terribly insanitary condition of the Chinese houses in Hongkong, and went on to impress on the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs the importance of getting rid of the obstructions in the Canton river and of requiring fuller reports from our Consuls in China and Japan. Mr. Lyttelton regretted that in the absence of notice he could not answer inquiries by the hon. member for Ross and Cromarty regarding certain Chinese residents in Hongkong.

### THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

The Chinese Government is determined to take back the Manchurian provinces, but the Japanese Government has declared that if China really desires to take over the provinces captured by Japan, the former must be ready to hold them with at least four Army Corps of disciplined troops properly provided with modern guns and ammunition. If China be not able to provide such a force then Japan must hold the provinces for the time being on behalf of China, the latter to pay all expenses. The *Universal Gazette* says "the Central Government is now considering the above matter, and it is our opinion that the upshot of it all will be that the Japanese will be asked to hold the three provinces for China until the latter shall be able to put a large force in the field capable of holding them against all comers."

### NAVAL NOTES.

#### TORPEDO-BOAT MISHAPS.

In Portsmouth on the 18th ult. torpedo-boat 66 ran into the destroyer *Zephyr*, and inflicted serious damage. Within the last few months the following mishaps have occurred to British torpedo-boats and destroyers:—  
April 13.—*Tower* (destroyer), collided with *Haarlem* wall. Hole in port side below water line and plating damaged.  
April 22.—*Leven* (destroyer), collided with a steam ferry bridge at Devonport. Bow plates split.  
May 16.—*Hart* (destroyer), collided with Chinese launch at Hongkong.  
May 23.—*Rachester* (torpedo-boat), collided with steamer *Albion* off Dover.  
May 28.—*Foam* (destroyer), collided with a French schooner off the Balearic Islands. Bows stove in.  
June 13.—*Success* (destroyer), so damaged in unexplained accident that another destroyer had to be substituted in the King's escort to Kiel.  
June 17.—*Sparrowhawk* (destroyer), struck an uncharted rock at the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, and sunk in eight fathoms of water. Broken broken.  
July 17.—*Haughty* (destroyer), run into by steamer off Harwich. Deep rent in side.  
July 20.—Three torpedo-boats of the Midway flotilla put back to Sheerness with propellers damaged by wreckage.  
July 23.—*Jason* (destroyer), struck on Tuke Rocks, Weiweiwei. Bows buckled, damage amidstships.

## PORT ARTHUR IN EXTREMIS.

A refugee from Port Arthur who is a native of Tientsin, and who until about three weeks ago was an interpreter in the Russian Commissariat Department in Port Arthur, writes to a kinsman doing business in Shanghai a letter concerning the condition of the Russians in the beleaguered port, the contents of which letter have been kindly placed at the disposal of the "Native Notes" writer in the N.C. Daily News. The writer, who is an educated Chinese, and had been in the Russian Government employ at Port Arthur since 1897, states in his letter that his Department, which at the commencement of hostilities in February last had been supplying on an average daily rations to some 25,000 fighting men belonging to the land forces, at the time of his departure was only required to furnish rations for a little over 15,000 men in the fighting line, that is to say, who were abnormally and judged fit to take their places in the defence of Port Arthur. Furthermore, that whilst previously the Department only concerned itself with supplying food to the land forces it had during the six weeks prior to his departure been finally compelled to do the same also for the seamen of the fleet, most of whom had been landed from their half-wrecked ships to act as artificers and assist in garrisoning the forts. In other words the 15,000 odd men on active service at the date of his leaving Port Arthur were composed of both soldiers and seamen of the fleet. All available houses out of the line of the terrible Japanese fire as well as countless cellars and caves hollowed out on the hill sides, both in as well as out of this line of fire, were filled with sick and wounded, roughly estimated by the writer of the letter at about 24,000, which number also comprised sick and wounded non-combatants. A serious outbreak of fever had also broken out, which while he was there was carrying off several tens of people daily, and in this category the highest healthy also did not escape. He also learned from sure official sources that the supply of ammunition for the artillery was being rapidly exhausted and these in authority had ordered that all ammunition must be carefully husbanded. The quantity of small arms ammunition was also becoming daily smaller and smaller owing to the distracted and nervous condition of the soldiers, who fired at random and recklessly on the slightest pretence. For an explanation of this strange nervousness the writer of the letter attributes it to the terrible effect of the shells which on exploding burst into small fragments, dealing death to everyone who happens to be within a radius of fifteen feet or so of any bursting shell. Hence the nerves of the hitherto slow and phlegmatic Muscovite have now been stretched to a tension at almost breaking point. The writer thinks that there is now sufficient food to last the last diminishing garrison at Port Arthur more than five weeks at most, the last two of which he thinks would have to be on half-rations for each man, either well or wounded. Finally, when the writer of the letter was leaving, most of the soldiers and sailors of the port were earnestly praying that the Japanese would make a grand assault on the place, when they declared that they would surrender without hesitation, in defence of their officers.

## MYSTERIOUS MONEY-RAISING.

According to the *Universal Gazette*, by some mysterious means H.E. Tieh Liang, the Special High Commissioner of Investigation (and Collector of Funds), has during his fortnight's stay in Shanghai managed to collect no less a sum than Tls. 800,000. That paper is at a loss to say whence came this large sum to the High Commissioner's coffers, and hazards a guess that possibly these Tls. 800,000 were discovered lying loose in the Kiangnan Arsenal Paymaster's chest. This perhaps accounts for his Excellency's repeated visits to the Arsenal, where, encouraged by his find, he had hoped to "scrape up some more." At any rate, his Excellency is credited by the *Universal Gazette* editor with having given stringent orders before starting for Soochow on the 13th instant that this money must not be touched or tampered with, but is to await his return to Shanghai. The mystery of the whole thing is that there has not been the slightest observable movement in the various yamens of Shanghai since H.E.'s arrival, whereby they could be suspected of collecting money to present the Special Commissioner, whence comes another shrewd guess that the aid of native banks has been enlisted by interested mandarins in the matter. At this rate Tieh Liang's mission has been so far more successful than that of his notorious predecessor Kang Yi, for the latter during his whole trip in 1899, beginning from Canton along the coast cities up to Tientsin, succeeded in getting only some twelve million taels, whereas without any visible efforts Tieh Liang has managed to collect nearly a million taels, ostensibly from only one mysterious source.

## CHINESE ARCHITECTURE.

The entrance of the British into Lhasa may possibly (says the *Country Gentleman*) result in discoveries of interest to the cause of architecture in general. It has always been thought that in the designs and decorations of the monasteries and palaces of the "Hermist City" there might be found new motives of decoration, and new systems of building. From the published accounts it would seem that Chinese influence is strong in the forms of Tibetan architecture, and as all that is good in Chinese building is Tartar, it is very probable that this is the case. After the Early English wars with the Celestial Empire, a good deal of Chinese decoration was attempted in garden architecture, for which it was much used in the northern provinces of the Empire. The most conspicuous example is the fine pagoda at Kow, a really beautiful tower, which is very much in want of a new coat of paint.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

The Report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-first ordinary meeting to be held at the Society's offices at noon on Thursday, 20th October, is as follows:—  
The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a report of the business of the society for the year 1903, and for the six months ending the 30th June, 1904.  
1903.—The net premium collected for the year, after deducting returns and reinsurance, amounts, to \$4,256,781.38. After providing for a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributions paid in May last, there remains at credit of working account a balance of \$1,178,122.86.  
From this sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of \$35 per share, equivalent to 35 per cent. on the paid up capital of \$100 per share, and an addition to the reserve fund of \$100,000, raising the reserve to \$1,850,000. They further recommend the establishment of a sterling reserve in addition to the present silver reserve, and propose to set aside for this purpose £20,000, which at exchange 1s.10d. will absorb a further \$2,800.00. The balance remaining of \$599,941.04 they propose to carry forward to underwriting expense account to close the account for the year 1903.  
The balance to the credit of this year's account amounted on the 30th June, 1904, to \$2,078,997.41.

## DIRECTORS.

Since the last general meeting Mr. C. A. Tolson has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, and Mr. A. Forbes, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., has joined the Board.  
In accordance with clause 86 of the articles of association Mr. H. W. Slade and Mr. E. S. Wheeler retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

In the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts, the Board appointed Mr. F. Maitland to audit the present accounts in his place. Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

A. G. WOOD,  
Chairman.

## THE "RIESITELINI" AFFAIR.

The seizure of this vessel by the Japanese in the neutral port of Chesco will recall to the recollection of students of international law the well-known case of the *General Armstrong*, says an Oxford man writing to the *Times*. In 1814 this ship, a United States vessel of war—in fact a fully commissioned privateer—was found in the Portuguese port of Faya by a British squadron. Boats were sent by the latter into the port, and upon nearing the privateer were fired upon, and several of the boats' crew were killed and wounded. Eventually, to avoid capture, the privateer was abandoned and destroyed by the order of the officer in command of her. The Government of the United States claimed from that of Portugal compensation for the loss thus sustained, on the ground that a violation of the neutrality of Portugal had taken place, which that Government ought to have prevented. After much delay it was agreed that the question should be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the French Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon. The award of the President was rendered in 1851, and was to the following effect:—

1. Upon the facts submitted it was clear that a violation of the neutrality of Portugal had occurred.
2. That the Portuguese Governor of the place had done his best by making representations to the officer in command of the British squadron to prevent the occurrence of hostilities within the port.
3. That the force at the command of the Portuguese Governor was altogether insufficient to make these representations effective.
4. Further—the point of the greatest importance—that instead of at the outset making application to the Portuguese authorities for protection against attack and of relying upon such protection being afforded, the American commander had, by meeting force with force, himself been guilty of a violation of the neutrality of Portugal.

As a result the decision was favourable to Portugal and the claim of the United States for compensation at the hands of that country rejected. The whole story will be found told in the award of the Prince President of the French Republic, given in the appendix to *Ortolan's Diplomatie de la Mer* (vol. II. of that work, p. 547).

## P.M.G. AND P. &amp; O. IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. V. Cavendish moved that the contract dated July 25, 1904, between the Postmaster-General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails be approved. Mr. Caldwell said the motion renewed for three years the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company at an increase of £10,000 a year. He contended that the subsidy to the P. & O. Company secured a monopoly to them in the India, China, and Australia trade. The enormous monopoly given to that company produced about 12 per cent. on their whole capital, and the result was that when the contract with them came to an end and the Government would find no one to take it up. Lord Stanley said he agreed that it was wished to get cheap rates, to have a monopoly was not the best way to set about it. The Post Office only asked for this extension of the contract for three years in order to give them time to get out an alternative scheme and to give to those who might want to compete time to build vessels, which they would have to do in order to join in the competition. (Hear, hear.) The motion was agreed to.

## POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 21st September.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING FIRST MAGISTRATE).

## LARCENY FROM A STEAMER.

For larceny of a piece of a canvas from a steamer a Chinaman was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

## OBSTRUCTION.

Two shop-keepers were fined \$20 and \$7 respectively for causing obstruction.

## ALLEGED THEFT.

A man was charged with stealing a set of fire irons from the Naval Yard. Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, appeared for the defence. The case was remanded.

## WRONG SIDE.

Inspector Collett charged some truck-coolies with using the wrong side of the road. One man was fined \$10 and the rest \$5 each.

## THEFT.

A Chinaman from Tsimshatsui, convicted of stealing \$75, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

## THE TRAM-CONDUCTOR CASE.

Mr. Gray Scott, general manager of the Electric Tramway Company, charged a Chinese conductor with larceny of ten cents, said to be passage money received, and no tickets given in return for it. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. J. Hays, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Looker said that they knew, and the public knew, that there was a lot of larceny carried on by the tram-conductors in that way.

Mr. Hays: That is not evidence.

Mr. Looker continuing said it was very difficult to get evidence. In the present case the conductor took ten cents for two tickets, and gave no tickets. He would prove that; and also that the defendant landed over money only for the tickets he had sold.

Mr. Watson, a Sanitary Board inspector, Mr. Gray Scott, and others gave evidence. It was Mr. Watson who reported the occurrence.

The defendant was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

BEFORE MR. E. D. C. WOLFE (ACTING SECOND MAGISTRATE).

## "SHANGHAI" COOLIES.

A man charged on remand with bringing men into the Colony, by false pretences, for purposes of emigration, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## A "THINKING" BOY.

Capt. J. J. O'Brien-Sexton, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, charged his servant with larceny of \$10 and two shoulder stars. The man was convicted, and sentenced to three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## THEFT OF FLOUR.

Seven men, and a woman were charged on remand with larceny of 16 bags of flour from a steamer, and two others with larceny of same. They were convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment each, and with the exception of the woman, six hours' stocks.

## A JUVENILE IN TROUBLE.

A boy of 12 years was charged with stabbing another boy of about the same age. The defendant said that they were playing marbles together. The other boy snatched his marbles and hit him, whereupon he (the defendant) drew a knife and said he would stab his assailant if he came near. Someone shoved the other boy on to him from behind, and he accidentally stabbed him.

The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$100.

## MARINE COURT.

Wednesday, 21st September.

BEFORE HON. CAPT. L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

## S.S. "SAMBA" FINED.

Mr. Basil Taylor, the assisted harbour-master, charged Mr. Luning, master of the German s.s. *Sambia*, with failing to enter his ship at the Harbour Office within 24 hours of his arrival.

Complainant deposed that at about 8 a.m. on the 19th inst. the defendant's ship arrived in port. The defendant did not enter her at the Harbour Office till 3.30 p.m. on the 20th inst. 9½ hours after he should have done so.

The defendant said he had nothing to offer in his defence, except that he had been very busy.

Mr. Luning was fined \$30.

## FAILING TO REPORT.

P.-C. Arthur Connell, of the Water Police, charged Chan Fo, the master of licensed junk S. 218 H., with failing, within 18 hours of his arrival, to report at the Harbour Office.

Complainant deposed that on the 19th inst. he was on duty in the Harbour, off Cheelick Island, when he stopped the defendant's trading junk. He examined her licence, to which was attached a special permit, which had expired on the 26th of March last. On examining the pass book he found that the junk had visited Hongkong nine times since the permit was issued. He arrested defendant.

Defendant said he did not report because the weather was rough. He apologised for making mistakes in not reporting.

The man was fined \$20 or 14 days' imprisonment.

At the present juncture it is interesting to recall that the length of the Crimean war was from September, 1853, to April, 1856. The Franco-German war lasted more than six months, but the decisive battle of Sedan took place when the campaign was only two months old. The Chinese war was occupied from July, 1894, to March, 1895, and that between Greece and Turkey, which began on April 17, 1897, ended virtually on June 3 of the same year. The war between Spain and the United States in 1898 was over in seven months. Our own recent campaign in South Africa lasted as we know to our cost, for two years and eight months.

## RICE TRADE AND MACAO.

In the new commercial treaty between Portugal and China now under negotiation at Peking the following proposals are made by Portugal:—

1.—There being many Chinese residents in Macao the rice grown there is not enough to supply them, and China shall consent to export 500,000 shih of rice annually to Macao so as to supply the wants of the place.

2.—The Macao railway shall be further extended.

Both Lu Hai-wang, and Sheng Kung-pao, the Chinese Treaty Revision Commissioners, expressed their opinion that China may consent to the export of rice to Macao to the extent of two or three hundred thousand shih with Customs pass attached, but no extension of the railway should be allowed. Yuan Shih-kai, however, wired on the 22nd August that the three hundred thousand shih of rice should be the maximum amount of rice to be allowed to be exported from China to Macao, and in any case no increase should be allowed, and the rice should only be allowed to be exported from the province of Kwangtung, and from none of the other provinces, and China shall retain the right of stopping such exportation in case of famine prevailing, and according to the suggestion of Sir Robert E. Bredon a fixed term of years should be procured to the agreement. *Eastern Times*.

## "INNOCENT PRISONER" AWARDED £2,000.

The Treasury has decided to pay Mr. Adolf Beck the sum of £2,000 as "solatium" for his sufferings during the term of seven years' penal servitude to which he was wrongfully sentenced. The general opinion is that this amount is a grossly inadequate sum to offer a man who has been twice wrongfully convicted, and has worked out a sentence of seven years' penal servitude, not in penitence or remorse, but raging against an unjust sentence and against official blindness which refused to see the light. Several of the leading newspapers have taken the matter up, and ask for a committee of investigation to get to the bottom of this mysterious case. (Since Granted.) The public wants the truth—to know who has made mistakes, who has been negligent, who has been blind to an obvious inference. If there has been anything worse—anything justifying, however remotely, the use of the word conspiracy—then the public will want to know that also. The *Globe* says the public conscience demands a thorough investigation of the circumstances; and unless the authorities want to have an English Dreyfus case upon their hands they will do well to concede to this demand without delay, and to conduct the necessary inquiry without fear or favour. Who was responsible for trying to bolster up the original judicial error, and what is going to be done with him? We want no Esterhazy here.

## THE ROMANCE OF HUNGHTUTZE.

Hunghtutze is under a certain young General, a very handsome, gentlemanly, mild-mannered Chinese, a splendid horseman and a first-class shot, in fact an ideal guerrilla chief. The Hunghtutze get regular pay—from the Japanese, it is currently reported—footmen \$15 a month, and horsemen \$25, and they have to find their own mounts and ammunition. They are divided into bands of 200 or 300, each with seven or eight Japanese officers disguised as Chinese. In horsemanship and marksmanship they are fully a match for the Cossacks, and they are better led than the latter. They are very careful to do no harm to the natives or to any foreigners except the Russians, but they harass the Russian railway guards and communications, and small bodies of Russians, terribly, for they are perfect guerrillas, obeying implicitly the orders of their General, to whom the Chinese found it wise some time before the war to give high official rank. As an instance of the way the Hunghtutze operate, it may be mentioned that the other day the Russians got hold of five of them, and cut off their heads, which they stuck up on poles as a warning. A band of Hunghtutze watched their chance until they got wind of a detachment of twenty-six Cossacks who were driving about a thousand head of cattle for the Russian Commissariat. They attacked them, killed them all, secured their arms, horses, and the cattle, and returned with five of the Cossacks' heads on their own lances, a case of fit for tat.—*Ex.*

## NEUCHWANG AS A JAPANESE BASE.

A large depot of army supplies has been established at the old Russian railway station here. Two thousand troops are kept here as a guard. Transport and hospital ships are expected hourly. The question has still to be determined of the status of the Russo-Chinese Bank relative to the war. The bank, which was organized and financed by the Russian Government for the purpose of furthering Russian interests in Manchuria and the Far East, is under the control of the Russian Government, and has a strong foothold in China and Manchuria. Loans now in force in Neuchwang amount to over 50 million roubles (£5,000,000). It is considered here that Japan will regard it as the property of the Russian Government, whose assets and profits in Manchuria would be the legitimate spoils of war in lieu of an indemnity. The first evidence of the opening of this question is shown by the fact that the Japanese flag is floating over the bank property. So far the Japanese have refused to recognize the authority of the French Consular Agent, to whom Russia transferred her interests, including the bank property, because his appointment was made after the opening of hostilities. Russia has established a worse precedent by refusing to recognize the United States Consul appointed at Antung and Mukden before the outbreak of war.—*Times*.

## ENLARGEMENTS

The best way to preserve your Pictures is to have them enlarged. Small prints are liable to be thrown about and thus made dirty or lost; while enlarged ones, framed and hung up, will last for ever, besides serving as decorations to the walls.

## LONG, HING &amp; CO.

PHOTO GOODS DEALERS,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee).

[a38]

## PO CHEUNG &amp; CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

GENERAL DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

COUNTERS, PARTITIONS, FITTINGS, ETC.

MADE TO SIZES AND PARTICULARS.

DESIGNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE 460.

[a1708]

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

## AMERICAN STRIKERS.

In Chicago we not only tolerate with complacency a declaration of war against the population of the city, but we regard with amiable composure open and avowed acts of war. If any foreign Power were to undertake to lay an embargo upon the food supply of an American city this nation would go to war about it. The stock yards strikers, aided by the contract-breaking teamsters, undertake to impose such an embargo, and, by armed force, are measurably successful in maintaining it. It is regarded as one of the incidents of the strike. Nobody seems to realize what it really means. When the riotous strikers upset meat waggons and destroy their contents, when they murderously assault the drivers of the waggons and fight with the police, they commit acts of war. They say, in effect, to the people of Chicago: "We defy your laws, we defy your police force, and we will starve you to death if necessary to bring the packers to terms. You shall be treated as a hostile city." That is what it means. Yet, as everyone knows, the people of Chicago have done nothing to merit siege and starvation at the hands of the strikers. On the contrary, a large proportion of them were, at first, favourable to the butchers. None of them, at any rate, have rendered aid to the packers. The citizens of Chicago have maintained an attitude of neutrality at the hands of any military commander. The rioting, lawless strikers avow their intention to treat them as enemies. Self-preservation must eventually assert its claims. The people of Chicago cannot indefinitely tolerate acts of war which affect their very existence. The time is not far distant when all the lying and frivolous gabble about a so-called "strike" will be ignored, as it should be, and the people of this city will realise that they are confronted by revolutionaries who are at open war with society. To change the name does not change the act. The stock yards "strikers" are in militant activity against the people of Chicago. They will have to be suppressed as a measure of municipal defence. *Chicago Chronicle*.

## "DUMPING."

The whole question of dumping seems likely to be settled by the inevitable law of supply and demand. Germany has been the great offender in this respect, being compelled to export lately from 30 to 30 per cent. of her whole production. At one time the United States was able to absorb a portion of this surplus, but now that market is closed against her, as America will have enough to do with its own production. It cannot be in the interests of producers to overload the market, or if they do so, prices will be reduced to a pauper's point, and contraction will, of course, naturally follow. We cannot remedy this state of things by retaliatory measures; what we can do is to wait the issue of the natural law which controls supply and demand, and which is ever working to correct the errors of manufacturers. But to correct the errors of manufacturers in a what is wanted in this country most of all is a full recognition of the fact that we have fallen behind in the race, and of the necessity there is for all our manufacturers to be equipped up to the highest standard of efficiency, and when this is done we have nothing to fear from any competition.—*Economist*.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th Sept., and left again for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 2 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th Sept.  
The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at Kobe at 9.30 p.m. on Monday, the 19th Sept., and left again at 5 p.m. on Tuesday via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th Sept.  
The C.N. steamer *Teun* left Manila on the 21st Sept., at daylight, and is due here tomorrow, p.m.  
The Indo-China steamer *Nansang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 18th Sept., and may be expected here on the 4th Oct.  
The steamer *Catherine Apsar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 20th Sept., p.m.  
The P. & O. steamer *Pera* left Singapore for this port on the 21st Sept., at 10 a.m.  
The steamer *Richmond Castle* arrived in New York on the 17th Sept.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston s.s. *Tremont*, from Seattle via Shanghai yesterday, reports fine weather.  
The s.s. *Siam*, a vessel from Shanghai yesterday, uses liquid fuel.  
The s.s. *Hohokum* arrived from Saigon yesterday with 3,000 tons of rice for Messrs. Lantz, Meyer & Co.  
The s.s. *Avila* arrived from New York yesterday with 131,662 cases of oil for the Standard Oil Co.  
The H. A. s.s. *Hellas*, from Hamburg yesterday, reports a fine passage from Singapore. She has 1,500 cases of explosives on board.

TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"YEBISU"

THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

THIS IS A

PURE

PLEASING

POPULAR

PALATABLE

PRODUCTION

\$16.00 PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN BOTTLES.

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DR. NEWELL WILSON. DR. WILLIAM DANIEL

DENTISTS

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(First Floor Watkin's Building)

Hongkong 18th, February, 1904.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE, NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE, PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT CO'S, OCEAN S.S. CO., and CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO.

For Further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road. A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

2267

ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.  
The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly in the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to the quality of our goods was of a first-class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture. Order Books and Price List. Please apply to FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point, Tel. 374. 367, Depot, Lee House Street. F. P. DANENBERG, General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1904.

Mounted on Card ... 3 cents  
Paper ... 20 cents

On Sale at the Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong 5th March, 1904

## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until terminated.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 32. Telephone No 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR: ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITIES.**

By a Neutral Second Edition. Price 6d. Of all booksellers and the publishers, S. SIDGERS & CO., 17-19, Ball Street, Kensington, London, W.

**LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE STANLEY BIDEN, R.N.**

Deceased.

**ALL PERSONS** having claims against the estate of this Deceased, who died at Chungking, China, on the 5th July 1903, are requested to send particulars forthwith to the undersigned:

Dated 19th August, 1904.

**BLAKE, REDD, & LAPHORN,**

Victoria Chambers, Portsmouth, England.

Solicitors for the Administrator of the Estate.

**TO LET.**

**NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.**

Apply to—

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.**

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [2230]

**ON a lease for a term of years, FOUR DOUBLE CHINESE HOUSES** at Mong Kok Tsi, With Possession from 1st October, 1904.

For further particulars, apply to

**THE SECRETARY**

Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [2231]

**THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO., LD.**

(To be incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong 1865 to 1890)

CAPITAL ..... 500,000 Yen in 5000 Shares of Yen 100 each.

For Prospectus, apply to

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA;**

and

**THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION,**

or their Correspondents.

Subscription lists are open for twenty days.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [2231]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE** Underigned has received instructions, to Sell by Public Auction,

**ON SATURDAY,**

the 24th September, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at his

**SALEROOM, Queen's Road,**

**LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, FLANNELS, WHITE SHIRTINGS, HOLLAND, WOOL SOCKS, AND HATS;**

**GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS and COATINGS;**

Also

**AN INVOICE OF WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS TOOLS and MATERIALS;**

**ONE PLAT MILL MACHINE;**

**ONE PAIR TELEPHONES;**

&c. &c. &c.

**TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.**

**V. I. REMEDIOS,**

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2232]

**S.S. "SALAZIE"**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**NOTICE.**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo from London ex S. S. "Dante," from Havre ex S. S. "Dante," in connection with above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 10 A.M. To-Morrow, 21st inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 27th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th September, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 27th September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**G. DE CHAMPAUX,**

Agent.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904. [2]

**FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.**

**"HELLAS"**

Captain Rohde, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-Day, the 21st inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,**

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2233]

**THE H.A.L. Steamship**

**"HELLAS"**

Captain Rohde, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-Day, the 21st inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,**

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2233]

**REPAIR WORK** to Steamers and Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron. Moderate charges. Work solicited.

**J. D. EDWARDS,**

Manager.

Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. 150

**RUINART-PERE & FUS, REIMS**

Established 1719.

**CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.**

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

**LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,**

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. 21

**CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.**

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

**LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,**

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. 21

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI**

The Company's Steamship

**"HAIMUN"**

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [2235]

**BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**STEAMSHIP "TREMONT,"**

FROM SEATTLE, VICTORIA, YOKO-HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

An average bond is lying at This Office and same must be signed, and a deposit of 1 per cent. paid before delivery can be obtained.

**DODWELL & CO., LD.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [7]

**INTIMATIONS**

**HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.**

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

of Members will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th SEPTEMBER, at 5.30 P.M.

**H. F. CHARD,**

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. [2243]

**HONGKONG CLUB.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE SIXTH DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES** of the Hongkong Club, \$100 each, was held in the Hongkong Club House, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption—

24	303	8/9	1236	1603
27	331	8/4	1270	1619
49	352	8/22	1296	1629
100	325	9/7	1314	1660
116	453	10/7	1319	1675
152	473	10/55	1348	1677
179	509	11/14	1428	1679
194	575	11/49	1442	1711
205	611	11/49	1542	1756
207	615	11/53	1573	1820
214	621	11/59	1591	1847
262	625	12/38	1592	1863
267	717	12/64	1601	1977

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 30th day of September, 1904, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,

**C. H. GRACE,**

Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. [2256]

**ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.**

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held in the PRIVATE DINING ROOM, of the Hongkong Hotel on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 6 P.M.

The business before the meeting will be—

1. Passing the Accounts for 1903-04.
2. Election of Officers for 1904-05.
3. The dates of the Club Races 1904-05.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2270]

**ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE.**

**DANISH** subjects are hereby requested to have themselves registered at this Consulate.

**ARMIN HAUPF,**

Consul.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2269]

**PENDERS** are invited for the Supply to H. M. Naval Yard of the undermentioned timber materials for one year from 12th October, 1904, viz—

Teak	Bulk	Thickstaff
American Fir	Scantling	Plank
Campbor Wood	and	Board.
Hardwoods		
Oregon Spars.		

Form of tender, and information in regard to the conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard. To enable persons tendering to estimate what stocks they would be expected to keep, they will be provided, if necessary, with a statement showing the expenditure of the different descriptions of material during the twelve months ending 30th June last. A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required with each tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same.

The tenders, which will be received till Noon on 25th inst., should be sealed and addressed to the Commodore, H. M. Naval Yard.

**SIEN TING.**

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

No. 10, L'AGUILAR STREET.

**TERMS VERY MODERATE.**

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [2277]

**AMOI ENGINEERING CO., LD. AMOI**

**CALL FLAG E.**

**REPAIR WORK** to Steamers and Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron. Moderate charges. Work solicited.

**J. D. EDWARDS,**

Manager.

Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. 150

**RUINART-PERE & FUS, REIMS**

Established 1719.

**CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.**

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

**LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,**

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. 21

## INTIMATIONS

**A SPECIAL SALE**

will be held at the

**ITALIAN CONVENT**

on behalf of the

**POOR ORPHANS**

on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant, at 2 P.M. of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Children's Dresses, and other embroidered articles, suitable for Birthday Presents, &c.

The prices will be marked on every article. The Superintendents hope to receive and merit a large share of the public patronage, who have at all times given her proof of their generosity.

**ITALIAN CONVENT,**

28, Caine Road.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1904. [2239]

**WANTED.**

**A RELIABLE CHINESE BOOK-KEEPER.**

Apply to—

**THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.**

Hongkong, 17th September, 1904. [2237]

**ONE or TWO ROOMS** in Central situation, Furnished or Unfurnished; Bathroom essential. Vorandah desirable.

Write to—

**"O. G."**

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2268]

**THE SWATOW GRASS CLOTH, SILK and DRAWN THREAD WORK DEPARTMENT.**

Wholesale and retail quotations, particulars and samples, will be sent free on application to the above Dept.

**Swatow, 8th June, 1904. 2169**

**PUBLIC COMPANIES**

**WILLIAM POWELL LIMITED.**

**THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the above named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 28, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1904, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1904, electing Directors and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 27th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

**E. A. M. WILLIAMS,**

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1904. [2228]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

**C. MONAGUE EDE,**

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904. [2273]

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**REFERRING** to the Notice of 22nd June last, the senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from the 1st of OCTOBER next, the charges for Telegrams will be subject to revision after the month's bill collected at the rate of FORTY-FOUR CENTS to equal ONE FRANC.

**J. M. BECK,**

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. 2245

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

**ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF \$10 EACH.**

**PURSUANT** to Resolution the General Managers of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, hereby invite applications from the Shareholders of the Company for the issue of 30,000 new shares of \$10 each at a Premium of 10 per cent, or \$1 a share.

Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day of September 1904, applying for the New Issue will be entitled to one share for every two shares registered in his name. Shares not applied for by those entitled to apply will be dealt with by the General Managers in accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Applications for Shares in the New Issue will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 28th September, 1904, to the 30th September, 1904, both days inclusive, and the whole amount of \$1 per share will be payable on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September, 1904, to the 8th October, 1904, both days inclusive.

The present paid-up Capital of the Company is \$800,000, divided into 80,000 shares of \$10 each, and the New Issue is required to increase the Capital of the Company to \$900,000 divided into 90,000 shares of \$10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the New Issue will be placed to the Credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The New Issue will rank for Dividend for the three months ending 31st December, 1904, payable in May, 1905.

Forms of application for the New Issue can be obtained at the Company's Offices in Alexandria, Buildings on at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, Shanghai, and London.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1904. [1546]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Hongkong Steam Water Boat Company, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company No. 37, Cross Street, VICTORIA, in the Colony of Hongkong, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 22nd day of September, 1904, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the subjoined special Resolutions.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated 16th day of September, 1904.

By Order of the Consulting Committee,

**J. W. KEW,**

Manager.

1. That it is expedient to acquire and take over by way of amalgamation the business and undertaking of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company, of supplying fresh water to ships and vessels in the Harbour of Hongkong, and that the provisional agreement for the purpose submitted to this Meeting be and is hereby approved and that the Manager and Consulting Committee of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to adopt and ratify the said agreement and to carry the same into effect and to affix the Common Seal of this Company thereto with full power to assent to any modifications in the agreement which they may think expedient in the interests of this Company either before or after the adoption thereof and that if the said agreement becomes absolute the Consulting Committee be and they are hereby empowered to increase the Capital of this Company to \$150,000 by the creation of 7,500 new shares of \$10 each to be issued as fully paid up shares and to be allotted to Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company in consideration of their share in the Company of their business of supplying fresh water to ships and vessels in the Harbour of Hongkong.

2. That the Articles of Association be altered in the following manner.

The following article shall be substituted for article 63 namely—

63. Joseph Whiteley Kew shall be the Manager of the business of the Company and shall be entitled to hold office for the term of five years from the 1st day of October, 1904, and he shall have the option at the expiration of the said term of five years of being the Manager of the business of the said Company for a further period of five years provided he exercises his said option in writing not less than six months prior to the expiration of the said first term of five years. During the said term of five years and the further term of five years the said Joseph Whiteley Kew may resign at any time and shall give to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing of his intention so to do. The said Joseph Whiteley Kew shall once during the said term of five years and once during the further term of five years (if he shall then be Manager of the business of the Company) be entitled to leave of absence for a period of six calendar months. The said Joseph Whiteley Kew while holding the said office shall (save as aforesaid) reside in Hongkong.

The following article shall be substituted for article 66 namely—

66. As remuneration for his services the said Joseph Whiteley Kew shall be paid by the Company a salary of \$500 per month payable on the last day of every month and he shall further be paid a yearly bonus of two and a half per cent on the net profit of the Company as ascertained and declared by the Company's annual balance sheet. The said Joseph Whiteley Kew shall be entitled to his said remuneration whilst on leave of absence. As remuneration for their services all subsequent Managers shall be paid such a salary as the Consulting Committee or the Company in General Meeting shall determine. Every Manager shall be reimbursed out of the Company's funds all moneys properly expended by him on the Company's behalf.

The following article shall be substituted for article 76 namely—

76. There shall be a Consulting Committee consisting of not less than two or more than four members of the Company.

Alfred Holland Skelton a member of the firm of Lane, Crawford and Company or in case of his death or absence from Hongkong one of the members of the firm of Lane, Crawford and Company for the time being shall be a permanent member of the Consulting Committee and shall be entitled to retain office so long as Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company hold not less than 1,000 shares in the Company.

It shall be for the Company in General Meeting to determine who shall be the remaining members for the time being of the Consulting Committee and they shall be appointed once in every year by the Company in General Meeting.

Article 82 shall be cancelled.

The remaining articles 83 to 123 be renumbered 82 to 122 for reference accordingly.

In article 84 (or as renumbered 83) the words: "The sum of \$500 each per annum whilst holding office" shall be substituted for the words "Shall not exceed \$750 per annum" to be divided between the several members thereof in such manner as they shall agree upon."

**THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO'S OFFICES, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 22nd day of SEPTEMBER, 1904, at 12.15 P.M. when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of August, 1904, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 new Shares of \$50 each.

2. That such new Shares be issued at a premium of \$30 per Share and be offered to those persons who are registered as Shareholders of the Company on 1st October, 1904, in the proportion of one new Share for every complete three Shares held by them on 1st October, 1904.

3. That the amount due for the new Shares be called up on 31st December, 1904.

Dated the 1st September, 1904.

By Order of the Board,

**EDWARD OSBORNE,**

Secretary.

**CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LD.**

**A DIVIDEND** of 7½ per cent (1/6d. per Share) free of Taxes, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. The Dividend warrants are negotiable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

**HONGKONG BRANCH:**

20, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL.

**CHARLES R. SCOTT,**

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1904. [1801]

**HONGKONG BRANCH:**

20, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL.

**CHARLES R. SCOTT,**

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1904. [1801]

**HONGKONG BRANCH:**

20, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL.

**CHARLES R. SCOTT,**

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1904. [1801]

**HONGKONG BRANCH:**

20, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL.

**CHARLES R. SCOTT,**

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1904. [1801]

**HONGKONG BRANCH:**

20, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL.

**CHARLES R. SCOTT,**

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1904. [1801]

## BANKS

**RUSO-CHINESE BANK**

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

# THE "APOLLO"

MAKES MUSICIANS OF US ALL.

IT IS A SPLENDID ACCOMPANIST.

IT MAKES ENTERTAINING VERY EASY.

YOUNG AND OLD CAN PLAY THE

NOBLEST SCORE WITH THE FINISH AND EXPRESSION OF A MASTER.

IT IS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

AND IS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

EITHER FOR

Cash or Hire

PURCHASE FROM

\$385.

THE APOLLO MASTER PIANO PLAYER.

DAILY RECITALS

THE

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1904.

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST

Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNOLDS &amp; Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO., AGENTS

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

TONG CHONG WO &amp; CO.

No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Manufacturers of Hand-made Pure

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

They are made of best Havana leaves and

possess a mild and choice flavour.

Inspection courteously invited.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1904.

WHISKIES:

BUCHANAN'S CELEBRATED BLENDS OF SCOTCH WHISKY are supplied by Royal Warrant of Appointment to His Majesty King Edward VII. The Prince of Wales, and also to the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Buchanan's Whiskies are recognised throughout the World as the Best.

Buchanan Blend ..... \$12.50  
Black and White ..... \$16.50  
Royal Household ..... \$20.50

Try one case and you will never want any other Whisky.

A. CHAZALON &amp; CO.

Wine Merchants and General Storekeepers,

6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1904.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS,

NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI

A.I. A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Code

Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).

Extreme Length..... 523 feet.

Length of Blocks..... 513

Width of Entrances on Top..... 83

Width of Entrances on Bottom..... 77

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide..... 203

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).

Extreme Length..... 371 feet.

Length of Blocks..... 350

Width of Entrances on Top..... 86

Width of Entrances on Bottom..... 53

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide..... 82

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).

Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can

execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-

ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well

as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

THE COMPANY has a SALVAGE

STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, Fitted

with POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT

READY at SHORT NOTICE.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

SAWDUST SHIPS—BIRD-SHAPING AT WILL—NATURE PRINTING—NOVEL GOLD EXTRACTION—LIFE IN HYDROGEN—PLANT LIFE IN ELECTRICITY—DECADENCE OF THE FARM—METEOR SMOKE.

Sawdust lends itself to many uses, not least of which seems to be the making of the new petropolis, or stone-wood, which is interesting shipbuilders in England, France and Germany. This material is a mixture of sawdust with certain minerals, formed into slabs under hydraulic pressure, and its special claims are non-inflammability and freedom from slipperiness when wet. It gives decks safe to walk upon and partitions that do not burn. The product is very close in texture, does not crack, is impervious to dry rot, can be given any colour, and can be worked with tools like any hard wood.

Monstrosities in chicks have been produced by G. St. Hilaire by excluding the air from parts of the unhatched egg. When half of the shell was coated with wax the chick hatched out developed only one cerebral lobe, but this effect has proven less constant than it appeared at first, and various monstrosities have resulted from the same treatment. This naturalist believes that the different varieties of fowls have originated in accidents to the eggs, and have been afterwards perpetuated by generation.

Astronomers are uncertain whether the planet Mercury rotates in about 24 hours or in 88 days. Spots now visible are expected to settle the question soon.

The new "physiotype" is a printed impression from animal or vegetable life, and it is obtained by pressing the subject upon a sheet of paper and subsequently developing the hidden design in strong permanent colour by dusting a coloured powder over it. The design imparted is strong or light according to the amount of natural oils or moisture contained in the subject. The development may be done at any time even after three months, and the process is specially adapted for obtaining finger prints without blackening the fingers. The printing can be done upon ordinary paper, although the best results are given by paper specially prepared.

The new gold-extracting process of Holtz, the Belgian chemist, depends upon the addition of sulphur instead of its elimination. Much gold is combined with pyrites, from which separation has been difficult, but the sulphuration by means of special salts at a cherry red heat for a relatively short time produces a disintegration, and transforms the pyrites into a product that can be easily worked. In Italy, where the process is receiving much attention, ore is being treated for \$2.00 or \$3.00 per ton. The process is of further interest as confirming the theory that placers are due to volcanic action, and the rich sources of combined gold in a volcanic matrix are to be expected near placers of free gold.

In a treatise on respiration, Berglund and Boist have concluded that life would be possible if the nitrogen of the atmosphere were replaced by hydrogen. New light has been thrown on the subject by late experiments at Palermo by Dr. A. Murecci, who has found that animals in such an atmosphere soon died with symptoms indicating that cold—due to the high heat conductivity of the hydrogen—was the cause.

An investigation by Konrad has shown that the anthrax bacillus may survive in water for 32 years and the typhoid bacillus for more than 500 days.

The use of electricity in agriculture is a subject of much study and experiment in France and other European countries. In Belgium, Guarnini is teaching that plant life is an electrical phenomenon that can be regulated at will, and he has shown that a potted plant, enclosed in a metallic cage dies in sunlight, because the atmospheric electricity and electric radiations from the sun are cut off, but a plant in absolute darkness can produce fruit larger, finer and more quickly than in the ordinary course if electric treatment be judiciously applied. By high-tension continuous current dynamo he would apply the electrical treatment at will. The future farmer, he contends, will be a trained electrician, and from a board at the farm will direct the germination and growth of his potatoes, cabbages and turnips.

A local study of rural depopulation near Paris has been made by Dr. A. B. Pignatelli. He finds that the causes include sanitary ignorance leading to high infant mortality, migration of young people to towns, effects of conscription, and alcoholism. His suggested remedy—one that promises success in Belgium—is improved primary and technical education, with special efforts to cultivate a love of farm life.

A remarkable luminous meteor trail seen at Madrid has been reported by J. A. Perez. It continued visible from about 10 p.m. until midnight, the shape gradually changing from an almost closed curve with a loop in it to an enlarged loop with a detached portion of the primary curve.

For several years a record has been kept of the wear of locomotive wheels on the Danish State railways. The single drivers are found to run better than four-coupled, the latter better than six-coupled, and in all cases wear is increased by firmness of road.

**ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN**

Produces soft, fair, delicate skin, heals all cutaneous eruptions, and insures a lovely delicate complexion to all who use it. 2/3, 4/6, of Stores and Chemists.

[8353-2]

**TAI WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER AND PORTRAIT PAINTER.**

DEVELOPING and PRINTING Under-

taken. Views for Sale.

36, Queen's Road Central, 2nd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1904.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

37, DES VIGES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904.

[2161]

## THE ACHEEN WAR.

SHOOTING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN BY THE DUTCH.

Mr. Honniker Heaton having asked in the House of Commons whether, in view of the duration of the Acheen war, which had now lasted some 30 years, and having regard to the suffering which this had entailed on the natives of a small corner of Sumatra, His Majesty's Government would use their good offices with the Continental Powers to arrange that the dispute between the Government of the Netherlands and the Sultan of Acheen be referred to the arbitration of the Hague Peace Tribunal, Lord Percy replied:—I must refer the hon. member to the answer given on July 28th, to which I have nothing further to add.

Mr. Heaton in a letter to the Times says the true facts are embodied in this letter from one of the highest authorities on Dutch Government in the East. He says:—

"The Acheen war has been waged for over 30 years. When I went out to Singapore in 1878 it had been in progress for some years, and it was notorious that contractors and certain Dutchmen in the Straits and Netherlands India had already enriched themselves over this war. It is a war of contractors and commissariat, and no real attempt has ever been made by the Dutch Government to finish it. There is not an Englishman who has been connected with this part of the East during the last quarter of a century who is not of opinion that the English Government might have brought some pressure to bear on Holland to put an end to a state of affairs that is a scandal, that has led to the loss of thousands of lives, and that has embittered the natives against the Dutch in Acheen. Some 17 years ago a vessel called the *Niger* was shipwrecked in these waters, and the crew, of various European nationalities, were taken into the country by the natives, who refused to give them up to the Dutch. The Dutch acknowledged their powerlessness to get them, and fear of their lives being sacrificed if the Dutch attacked in force led to British intervention. Sir William Maxwell, late Governor of the Gold Coast, was sent in H.M.S. *Porpoise*, Captain (now Admiral) Bickford, and he brought away the crew. He learned much of the feelings of the Acheen, and it was obvious to him, as it has been for years to everyone who has studied the question, that the Dutch Government has not earnestly endeavored to end this war. This feeling in the minds of Englishmen was greatly increased when during our Boer war the Dutch and Dutch subjects taunted us and our soldiers with cruelty and with bringing overwhelming numbers against a comparatively small race. And as the Hague Tribunal is one that makes for peace, it would be peculiarly a *propos* to bring up the question of the Acheen war, if our Government could induce foreign Powers to side with us in asking that the Government of the Hague should adopt some other means to pacify the Acheen than by an apparently unending military occupation. It is said that the killing of women and children cannot be prevented because they are placed in the forefront of the fight. This is news to all who know Malays, who invariably remove their women and children, and if it has become a practice, it is one learned from our experience of Boer war. The good offices of Great Britain, there is reason to hope that the Acheen would listen to reason. Any effort to pacify those people would be preferable to the protracted warfare which is no nearer to a conclusion than it was ten years ago."

Mr. C. Thorne, the London correspondent of the *Nieuwe Courant* (The Hague), writing from the Liberal Club with reference to the question, says:—About a week ago the Dutch papers published an interview with Governor-General van Heutsz, at present in Holland, who during the last few years conducted the war against Acheen, and whose successor is Colonel van Duijn. The following is a translation of that interview:—In the present circumstances this killing of women and children cannot be avoided, but surely Colonel van Duijn is not the man to order his troops to shoot women and children? Moreover, it would be quite against our strict order, to act as peacefully as possible, and against the nature of our soldiers. We do not shoot women and children like we shoot men; we do not aim at them, even if they themselves take up the rifles and try to kill our soldiers. What happens is this. The Gajees use their women as living cover, because they know we do not aim at these; they feel safe behind them and from there shoot at our troops. Our rifles carry further than theirs; and their tactics are to hide behind their women and children in order to draw our men within their range. They allow us to advance within a few yards of their kampongs, knowing that we do not shoot when we see women in front of us; and then they unexpectedly pour overwhelming fire into our ranks, as a rule opposing a couple of thousand Gajees to 500 of our men. This has to be prevented, for fire at so short range would weaken our columns too much, whereas it is nearly impossible to remove the wounded. In consequence we are obliged to fire into the dense crowd from a certain distance, and so it occurs that women and children are hit."

On hearing of Mr. Honniker Heaton's question to Lord Percy, the Governor-General wired to a Dutch paper:—The places mentioned are not in Acheen, but in the Alaslands, where our troops were never before. The women and children killed during the rifle fight are not Malays. In the fights the enemy more than ten times outnumbered our force, occupying moreover a strongly entrenched position, and the Alas women and children were forced by their men to take part in it. In Alasland and in Acheen the proportion of Europeans to natives is still less favourable than one to 100, but that does not imply any danger to us, nor does it frighten us."

Best for the Skin and Complexion.

**CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP**

(Soothing, cleansing and antiseptic.) Pleasant to use, especially to sufferers from perspiration, and most refreshing in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

68-1

**QUAN WAH & CO. GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS. EXPERTS AND CONTRACTORS.**

Sole Agents of: **QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.** All descriptions of GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT. Dealers in GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS. Prices & Estimates on Application. No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

## CONSTIPATION AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

CURED BY BILE BEANS.

If tea continues to be brewed in a tea-pot in which the exhausted leaves are allowed to remain, the liquor will be rank and unwholesome. The results will grow steadily worse, and the tea-pot will at length become quite unfit for use until it has been thoroughly cleansed and purified. If refuse has accumulated in the human system through the occurrence of constipation, the whole body is rendered foul and unhealthy. Constipation and its results are speedily removed by Chas. Ford's Bile Beans. Mr. S. P. Wenmoth, electrical engineer, 4 Alma Street, Seelick, Birmingham, England, says:—"I found in the course of my profession that when I went to a fresh town or district, the altered climate had a very lowering and depressing effect upon me. When I got to some place for a short time I suffered from constipation, depression, sleeplessness, and got run down generally. During the day I had a helpless feeling, and a desire to lie down all the time, though even that was a trouble, and then at night I could not go to sleep at all. The many pills I tried never gave me any benefit, until one day a little booklet was brought to the door, describing the benefits of Birmingham people had received through taking Chas. Ford's Bile Beans for Bilelessness, so I sent for a bottle. In a couple of days I felt a little better, and at the end of the course I was cured, and completely too, for I have never been troubled with the feelings since. I have never felt better than I do at present, and I cannot speak too highly of Bile Beans. I have given a lot of them away to neighbours, who tell me they have received a lot of good. In fact, I have not heard a word against them yet. I shall always keep a bottle by me, and will recommend them to everybody who suffers, for they have done me so much good that I feel it only right others should know of them."

Charles Ford's Bile Beans for Bilelessness are a cure for indigestion, anæmia, weakness, female ailments, bent leg, malaria, neuralgia, lumbago, rheumatism, debility, palpitation, pains in the back, piles, constipation, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, skin eruptions, and all ailments having a common origin in impurity of blood, a general congestion of the system and loss of vital force.

Of all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 73 cents (Mex) per bottle. 2010-6

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SURINTENDENT OF POLICE, to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1904, at 11 A.M., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION'S COMPOUND, A QUANTITY OF RICE, SUGAR, FLOUR AND SAKÉ: And at 2.30 P.M., at the Water Police Station, Kowloon, the following will be sold by Public Auction, 20 PICALS PEAS, 10 TONS COAL and 32 CHINESE BOATS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904.

## NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1904, at 3 P.M., at their Offices in Lee House Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 89, with the premises thereon.

Now known as Nos. 255, 257, 259, 261, 263 and 265, Queen's Road Central, and Nos. 34, 36 and 38, Hillier Street.

The property has an area of 2,934 square feet and is subject to an appurtenant Crown Rent of £10.0.3. It is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 23rd day of June, 1843, and for a further term of 924 years respectively created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Inland Lot No. 89 and the Indenture of Extension thereof respectively dated the 10th September, 1845, and the 21st January, 1860, and respectively made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Leo A. King of the other part and Her said Majesty of the one part and Kwok Kam Fook of the other part.

The property will be sold subject to (a) a Mortgage dated the 27th January, 1903, made between Choy Chung of the one part and U. Yan of the other part and registered at the Land Office by Memorial No. 34104 and to the principal sum of \$19,000 and interest and other moneys thereby secured (b) a Mortgage dated the 27th June, 1903, made between the said Choy Chung of the one part and Tam Mun Hing of the other part and registered at the Land Office by Memorial No. 34115 and to the principal sum of \$20,000 and interest and other moneys thereby secured (c) an Equitable Charge dated the 22nd July, 1903, made between the said Choy Chung of the one part and Tam Kin of the other part and registered at the Land Office by Memorial No. 35436 and to the principal sum of \$2,000 and interest and other moneys thereby secured (d) a Mortgage dated the 9th June, 1901, made between the said Choy Chung of the one part and Lam Chat Tai of the other part and registered at the Land Office by Memorial No. 35775 and to the principal sum of \$37,000 and interest and other moneys thereby secured (e) a Mortgage dated the 10th June, 1904, made between the said Choy Chung of the one part and Li Hing Vei of the other part and registered at the Land Office by Memorial No. 35790 and to the principal sum of \$10,000 and interest and other moneys thereby secured.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, or to Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, The Solicitors having the conduct of the sale, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1904.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTON'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road. Price 15 cents per copy cash. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

## THE CIGARETTES OF THE FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS &amp; CO.

ALEXANDRIA &amp; CAIRO, EGYPT.

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TRADE MARK.

LOTUS.

Large Size \$5.00 per 100

Gold Tippee Medium Size

\$3.75 per 100

ZAFAR.

Large Size \$4.60 per 100

Medium Size \$4.20

KARIM.

Large Size \$3.75 per 100

Medium Size \$3.50

TABIAT.

Large Size \$3.00 per 100

Medium Size \$2.75 per 100



SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

KRUSE &amp; CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

JAPAN

COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

MITSUI &amp; CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SHIBUYA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES: New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Canton, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Changhai, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonsaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasebo, Maidaura, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujiyama, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura Otsuji, Sasahara, Tanbaku, Yoshinotani, Yoshie, Yunkobara, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

AVIS.

Le 30 Septembre, 1904, à 10 heures du matin, il sera procédé en la Chancellerie du Consulat de France à Canton à la vente aux enchères publiques du vapeur "le Rhône" de 259 tonnes, actuellement mouillé dans la rade de Canton.

Le bâtiment est muni de ses ancres, chaînes, agrès et appareils divers.

Canton, le 10 Septembre, 1904.

LE CHANCELIER P.I.

L. de Sieyès.

2217

THE JAPAN LAUNDRY COMPANY.

UNDER New Management the above

Company is now prepared to accept

washing in any quantity from Town, Peak and

Kowloon residents—also from Ships.

Work Splendidly Executed.

Trial Solicited.

Charges—Moderate.

F. G. ALLEN, Manager.

Town Office, 35, Queen's Road Central

(above Messrs. Watson's Old Establishment.)

Hongkong 3rd September, 1904.

2144

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE

FORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE

and KYNOLDS' SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,

and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in

all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and

AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong 28th November, 1902

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

</





